

The Middle Ages









The Feudal System







THE POWER OF THE CHURCH



THE BUBONIC PLAGUE





Middle Ages

Where	What	Important Figures	Culture



Setting the Stage

The gradual decline of the Roman Empire ushered in an era called the Middle Ages - or medieval period.

It lasted from 500 to 1500 C.E.

Create your Learning Objectives!!

SSWH5 e. Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe.

SSWH7 The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.

- a. Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.
- b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor).
- c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society.
- d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.

JOURNAL ENTRY, “Activating Words: Emergence of Modern Europe”

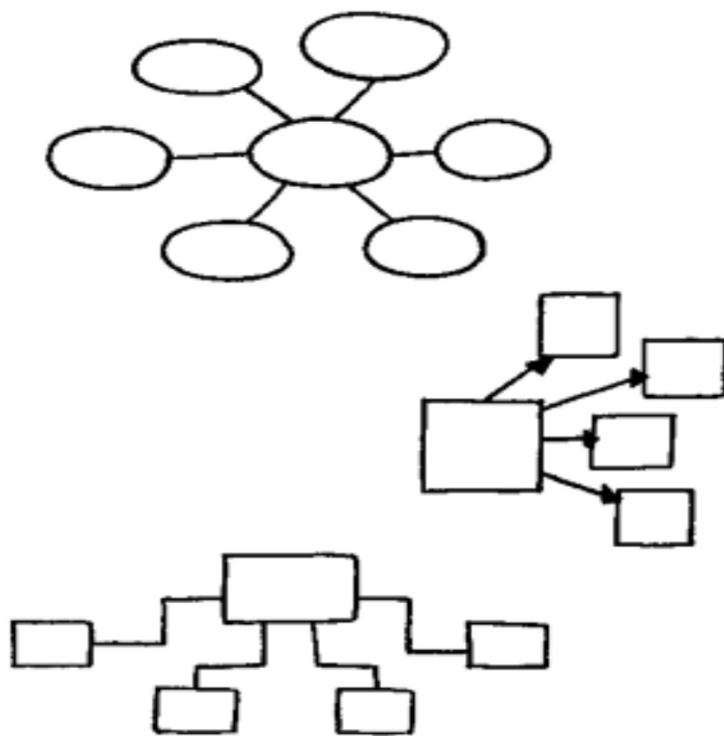
- ID the following words by 1) Giving a book definition; 2) Give an additional fact dealing with each vocabulary word.
- ***Feudalism, Tithe, Manor, Monastery, Renaissance, Crusades, Reformation, Secular, Vernacular, Protestant, Counter Reformation, Jesuits***

Essential Questions.

Essential Question #1 – What changes did Europe experience as the Western Roman Empire declined and what was the importance of Charlemagne?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “The beginning of the Middle Ages” _____

- Read pages 353-357
- On the Right Side Create a Graphic Organizer of the choosing that best represent the 5 changes that Europe experienced during this period of time.



BUBBLE MAPS AND OTHERS HELP DESCRIBE



bubble map

THE MIDDLE AGES BEGINS!



The Middle Ages: 500 – 1500 C.E.

The Medieval Period



Decline of the
Roman Empire

Rise of the Middle
Ages





Periodization of the Middle Ages

Early Middle Ages: 500 - 1000 C.E.

High Middle Ages: 1000 - 1250 C.E.

Late Middle Ages: 1250 - 1500 C.E.



The Barbarian Kingdoms about 500



Germanic Kingdoms Emerge!

- *Germanic Kingdoms replace Roman Provinces from 400 to 600 C.E.*
- *Borders were constantly changing with the fortunes of war.*
- *The Church remained a constant - providing order and security in this time of chaos!*

The Difference between what was and is..

Rome

- Unified by Loyalty to Public Government and Written Law
- Orderly Government

Germanic

- Family Ties and Personal Loyalty
- People Lived in Small Communities Governed by Unwritten Rules and Traditions
- Ruled by a Chief who led a Band of Warriors Loyal only to him – not some emperor they had never seen

Read a “chunk”

- ▣ Read “Clovis unites the Franks”
 - pg. 354
 - What caused him to have a conversion?
 - What was significant about this – or – what did this result in?

Europe after Clovis

- *Clovis united the Franks under Christianity.*
- *France had close ties with the Catholic Church.*
- *This alliance with the Church allowed them to become the dominant force in Western and Central Europe.*

*Point of Reference:
Justinian was ruler of
Byzantine Empire from
527-565 CE*



Clovis

- ▣ In Gaul (France/Switzerland) Franks held power.
- ▣ Clovis was their leader – brought Christianity.
- ▣ Clovis won a key battle in 496 AD – he was baptized along with 3,000 warriors.
- ▣ This began a relationship with the Church and the Frankish Kingdom



Germans adopt Christianity

- ▣ The Church sent many missionaries through Germanic kingdoms.
- ▣ Many accepted Christianity because of the harsh views they had upon Muslims (they were the ones that were constantly causing trouble for the sea traders)

Charles "The Hammer" Martel

With the victory at the Battle of Tours, Charles handed power to his son, Pepin "the short"

The Pope declared him "King by the grace of God."

The Carolingian Dynasty Began!!



The Battle of Tours 732 AD

Essential Question #1 – What changes did Europe experience as the Western Roman Empire declined and what was the importance of Charlemagne?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “The beginning of the Middle Ages” _____

- Read pages 353-357
- On the Left Side Create a Bubble Map describing the importance of Charlemagne. **Then in a paragraph underneath this, write about the significance of Pop Leo III crowning Charlemagne as Emperor.**
Information found on page 356-357.

Charlemagne

pg. 357

- Charlemagne spread Christianity through conquest.
- 800 CE - He crushed mob at Rome - Pope Leo III thanked him by crowning him emperor!

Why was this coronation historic?



The Far-Reaching Authority of the Church

*800 CE
Pope Leo III
crowning
Charlemagne
as Emperor.*



What was significant about this event?

☐ Largest
Empire
since the
Fall of
Rome:
800 C.E.



Charlemagne's Achievement

- Promoted culture and learning.
- ▣ Invited leading scholars from all over Europe to further educate clergy in his court.
 - Supervised the copying of classic Roman literature.
 - Originals have since been lost.





The Palatine Chapel of Charlemagne

Charlemagne's palace at Aachen, Germany, built about 792-805 C.E., is one of the finest examples of Carolingian architecture. The most dramatic part of the structure is the 16-sided Palatine chapel, shown here.

Carolingian Miniscule

abcd
klmno
uvw





The Lesson of St. Wenceslaus Day. Illuminated manuscript



Oratio nicholao. ant. b. se amabilem exhibuit.
Ora pro nobis vltus
 tractat nicholae. vltus.
 Et digni efficiamur





Portrait of Saint Matthew

This is a page from the illuminated manuscript known as the *Ebbo Gospels* (about 816-835). It depicts Saint Matthew writing his gospel account, and is a good example of the use of portraits of authors in illuminated manuscripts that was popular in the early Middle Ages.

Essential Question: pg. 357

eraser

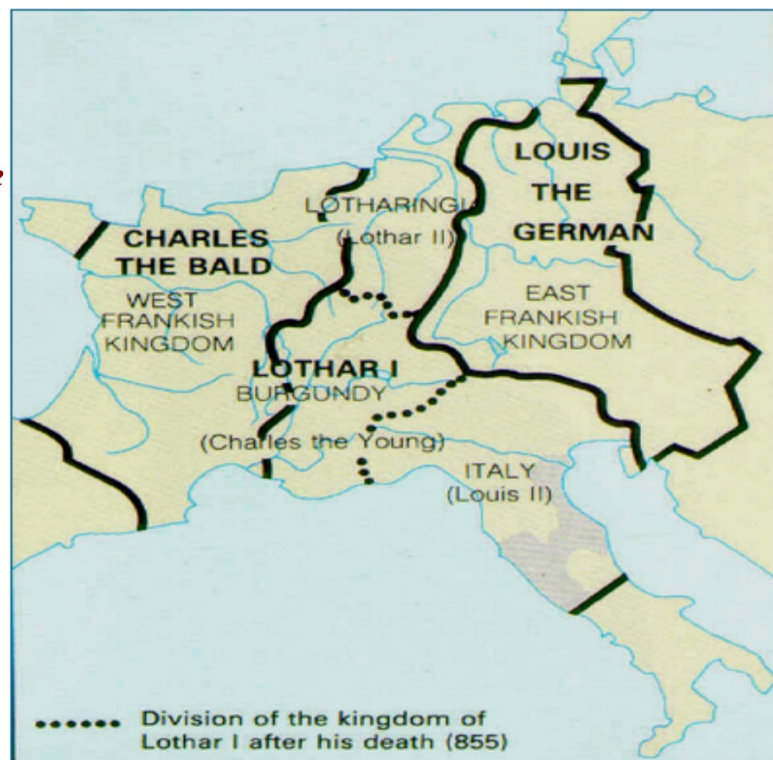
How did Charlemagne strengthen his royal power?

,

Charlemagne's Empire Collapses: Treaty of Verdun, 843 C.E.

*Essential
Question:*

*What was the
Treaty of
Verdun?*





Invasion of the Vikings

By the end of Charlemagne's life, his Frankish Empire was being threatened by invasions from a group of Scandinavian from the northern part of Europe.

The Vikings will destroy most of the progress made during the reign of Charlemagne.

Thus ending the Carolingian Renaissance and plunging Europe back into the cultural depression of the Middle Ages for another 500 years.

Feudalism



*Read pg. 358 - How were the Vikings
different than their Germanic
counterparts?*

Revisit the Standards and the learning goals!

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- b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor).
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Activating Words

ID these terms

13.1 Terms

Middle Ages

Franks

monastery

secular

Carolingian Dynasty

Charlemagne

13.2 Terms

lord

fief

vassal

knight

serf

manor

tithe

Essential Question: Who were the Vikings?



Vikings Attacks on Europe

Charlemagne's Empire was Broken Up by His Grandsons and was Soon Destroyed by Invaders who would Attack by Sea, Raid and Plunder, then be Quickly Out to Sea Again.

- **Vikings** – Germanic People called Norsemen
- **From Scandinavia**
- **Worshipped Warlike Gods**
- **Warriors, Traders, Farmers, and Explorers**





The Background in Scandinavia

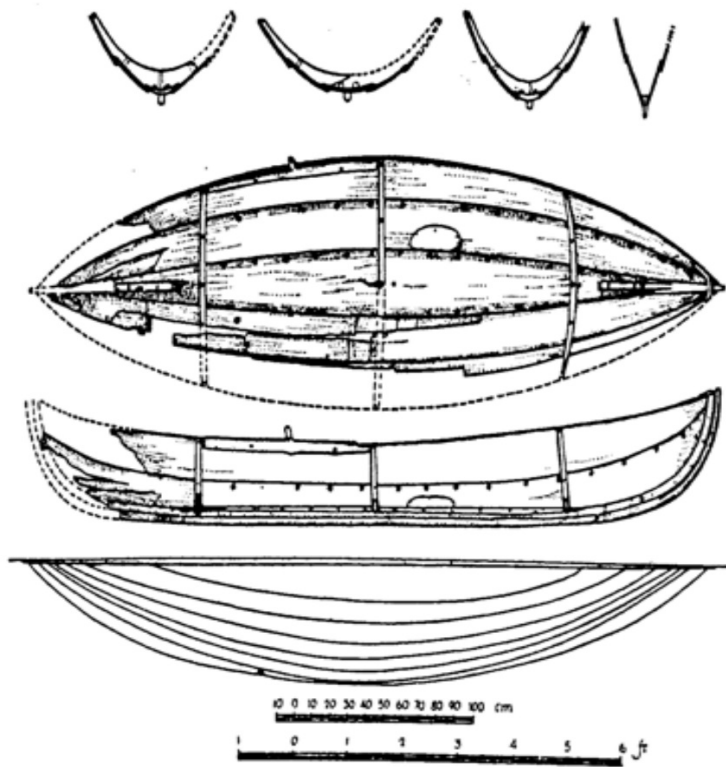
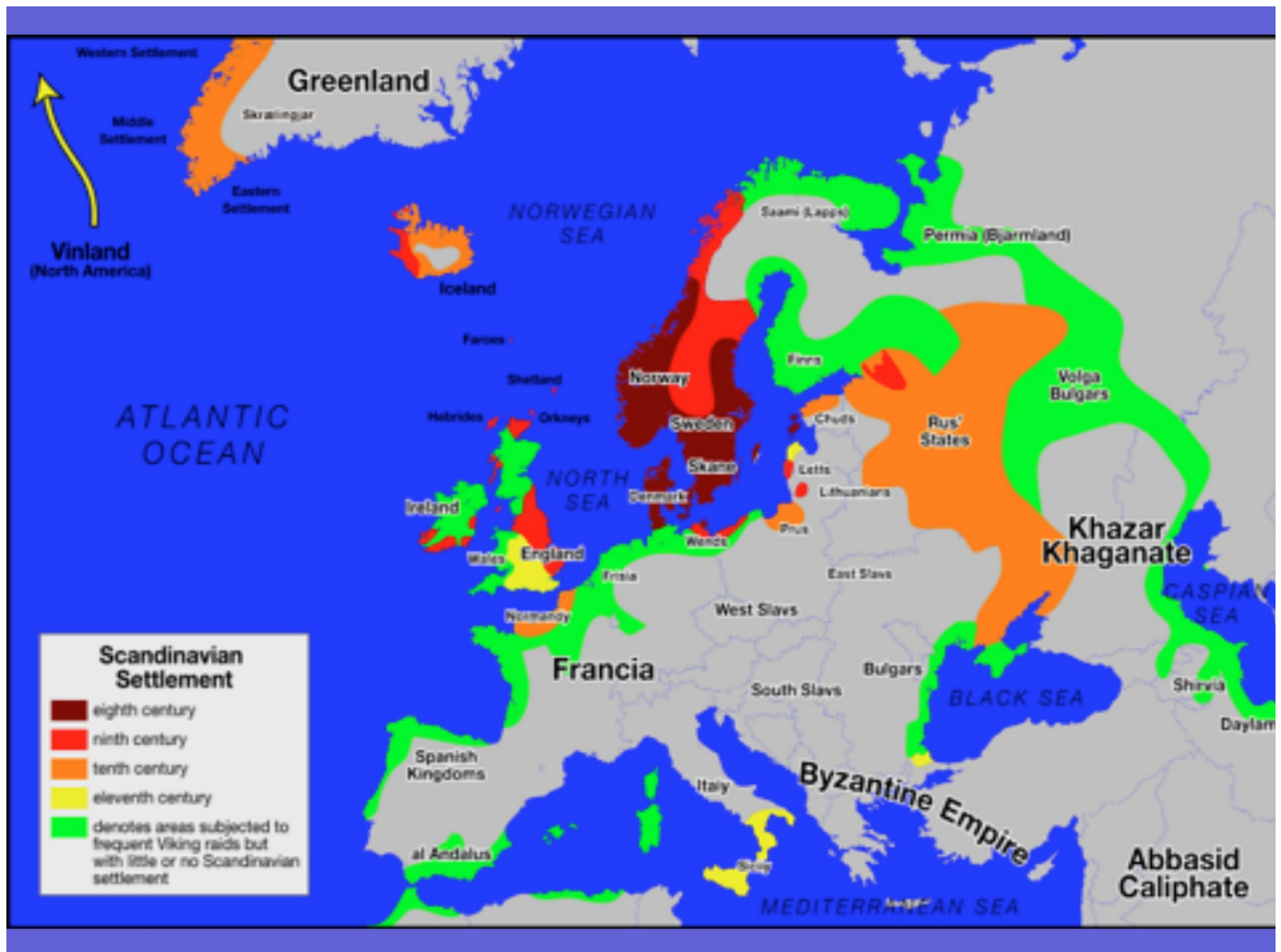


Fig. 1 The boat found in the Viking grave at Årby, Uppland









Vikings were also Great Explorers. They Advanced the Use of Maps and sometime around 1000 C.E. Leif Eriksson Most Likely Became the First European to Reach the New World



Use of Norse Words in English Language

English Word

Shirt
Rear
Want
Skill
Skin
Church
Foxes

Norse Word

Skirt
Raise
Wish
Craft
Hide
Kirk
Vixen

Essential Questions.

Essential Question #2 – How did feudalism affect medieval society?

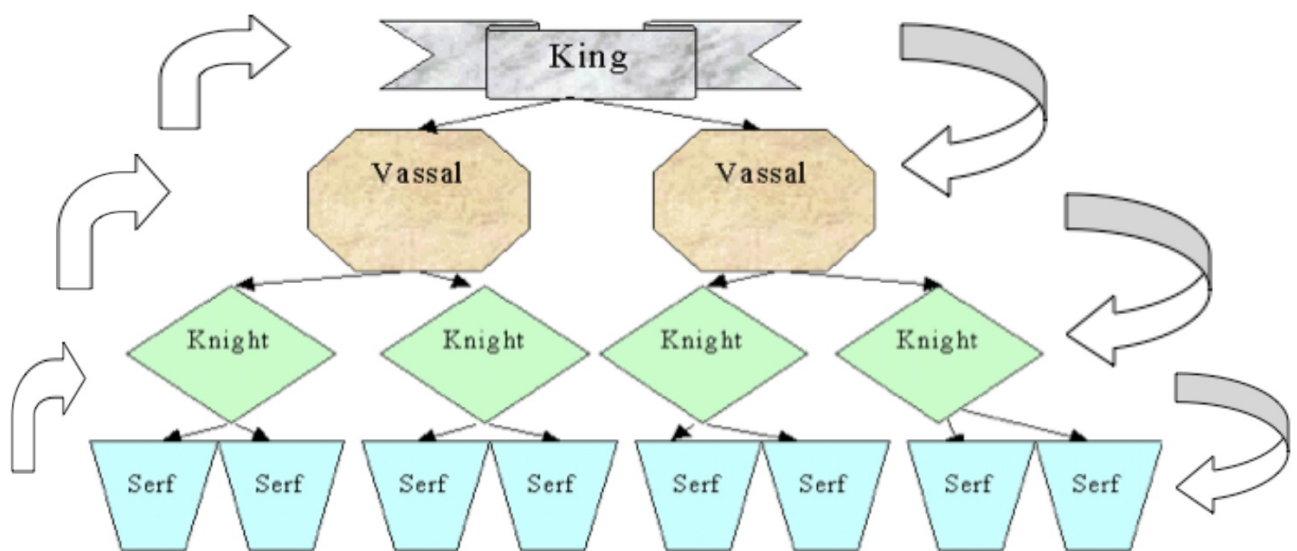
- *How was feudalism and the manorial system related?*

Feudalism



Think of a Chess Set

Feudalism



Based on Mutual Obligation



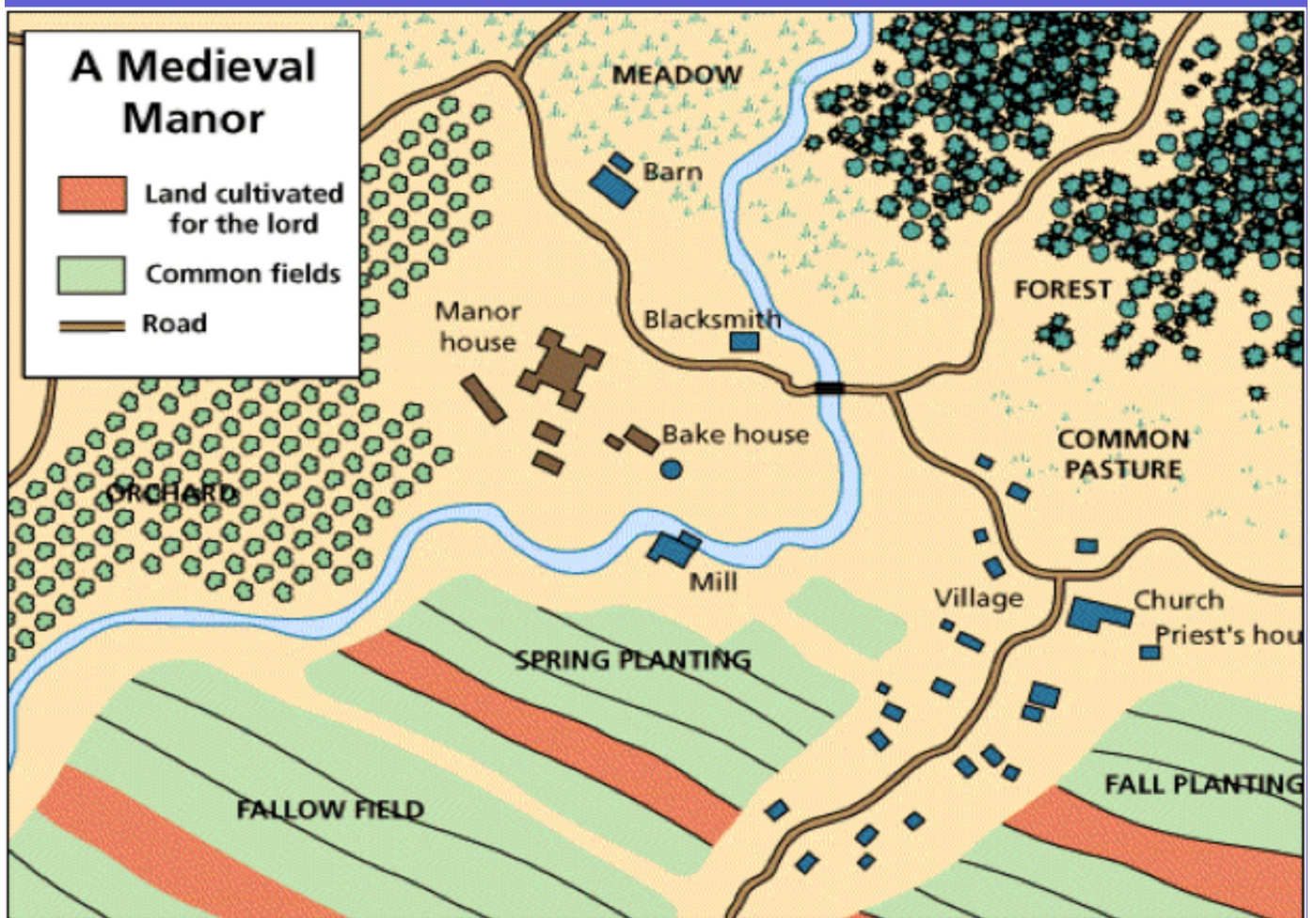
Feudalism

Feudalism is based on mutual obligation. A **King or Lord** granted a **Fief or Piece of Land** to a **Nobleman or Vassal** in exchange for the **Vassal's loyalty** and help in times of war.

The **Vassal** would then divide the land or **Fief** between **Poor Peasant Farmers or Serfs** who would farm the land and give their **Lord** up to **50% of their harvest** in return for the **Lord's Protection**.

A Medieval Manor

- Land cultivated for the lord
- Common fields
- Road



Life on the Medieval Manor



Serfs at work

What is Manorialism?

- *is characterized by the vesting of legal and economic power in the Lord of the Manor.*
- *What does this mean?*
- *Simply put - the Lord owns the land that the Serfs work and he controls the courts (manorial court)*



a Lord's manor house in England

How it fits!!

So Feudalism is the Social Obligations of each class -

while Manorialism is the economic and legal system that holds it all together!



Feudalism and the Manor



The Lord's Estate

- The Lord Provided the Serfs with Housing, Farmland and Protection
- Serfs Tended the Lands, Cared for the Animals, Maintained the Estate for the Lord



Feudalism and the Manor



- Peasants Rarely Traveled more than 25 Miles from the Manor
- Was Home to 15 – 30 Families
- Self-Sufficient Community- Manor
- Peasants Heavily Taxed, including a Tithe – a Church Tax of 1/10 their Income

A. Summarizing Written Texts As you read about the development of feudalism in Europe, fill out the charts by writing notes in the appropriate spaces.

Social Structure of Feudalism	
1. Explain the mutual obligations of the feudal system.	
2. Explain why the feudal system often resulted in complicated alliances.	
3. Describe feudal social classes.	

Economic Structure of Feudalism	
4. Explain the mutual obligations between lord and serfs under the manor system.	
5. Explain why the serfs rarely had to leave their manor.	
6. Explain why the serfs accepted their economic hardships.	

The Power of the Church



SSWH7 The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.

a. Explain the manorial system and feudalism; include the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.

b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor).

c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society.

d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.

Activating Words

ID these terms

13.4 Terms

clergy

sacrament

canon law

Holy Roman Empire

lay investiture

Essential Question # 3– What was the political impact of Christianity and its impact on medieval society?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “The Power of the Church”

-
- Read pages 370-373
 - **On the Right Side complete Guided Reading (Handout) pg. 69.**
 - On the Left Side Define “Lay Investiture”. Then describe in 5-8 sentences the issue that Henry the IV and Pope Gregory VII fought over.

CHAPTER
13
Section 4

GUIDED READING *The Power of the Church*

A. Perceiving Cause and Effect As you read about the clashes between the Church and European rulers, note the causes and outcomes of each action listed in the chart.

Causes	Actions	Outcomes
	1. Otto invades Italy on pope's behalf.	
	2. Pope Gregory bans lay investiture.	
	3. Henry IV travels to Canossa.	
	4. Representatives of Church and emperor meet in Worms.	
	5. Lombard League fights Battle of Legnano.	



What was lay investiture?

- Go to page 372. Investigate.
 - Who are the major players.
 - How did it end up?

What was Pope Gregory VII stance?

What was the reaction of Henry the IV?

What was decided at Worms?

*Read a "chunk" p.370
Read the paragraph titled, "The far-reaching
authority of the church."*

*Are there issues in our culture where
the church gets involved?*

The Tiara - symbol of pope's power.

What is Charlemagne holding??



Globus Cruciger



Structure of the Roman Catholic Church

Misconception	Actual Catholic Hierarchy
<p>Pope ↓ Cardinals ↓ Archbishops ↓ Bishops ↓ Priests ↓ Catholics</p>	<p>Pope (1 head) ↓ Bishops (2946 diocese, cathedrals) ↓ Priests (219,583 parishes) ↓ Catholics (1 Billion members)</p>

Cardinals vote to appoint the Pope - the act as advisors , but do not rule over the Bishops



The Medieval Catholic Church

- ❖ Filled the Power Vacuum left from the Collapse of the Classical World.
- ❖ Monasticism:
 - **Provided Schools** for the Children of the Upper Class.
 - **Church Builds** Inns, Hospitals, For the People
 - Libraries & *Scriptoria* to copy books and **Illuminate Manuscripts**.

Shared Belief Bonded the People Together
The Catholic Church Served as a Stable Force as well as a Social and Political Center



Christian Church as Central Government

- ❖ Bishops and Abbots Played a Large Part in the Feudal System.
- ❖ The Church Controlled About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Land in Western Europe.
- ❖ Tried to Curb Feudal Warfare → Only 40 Days a Year for Combat.
- ❖ Canon Law Becomes of Law of Europe
- ❖ Tithe → $\frac{1}{10}$ Tax on Your Assets Given to the Church.
- ❖ Peter's Pence → 1 Penny Per Person [Paid by the Peasants Only].



Power of the Church

- Provided a Unifying Set of Spiritual Beliefs and Rituals
- Created a System of Justice to Guide People's Conduct – Canon Law – the Law of the Church
 - Excommunication – Banishment from the Church
 - Interdict - The Denial of Sacraments - Important Religious Ceremonies (Baptism, Last Rights)

What did the Monks do all day??



Monk in a Scriptorium

Many of the books used for education in medieval Europe were reproduced by monks. They diligently copied entire texts in a monastery room called a scriptorium, which was designed for this purpose.



Monks and Nuns

- ▣ Monks lived in Monasteries / Nuns in Convents
- ▣ They devoted their life to serving God
- ▣ Benedict (520AD) an Italian Monk – wrote a book describing the strict set of rules that lead their lives.



Monasticism

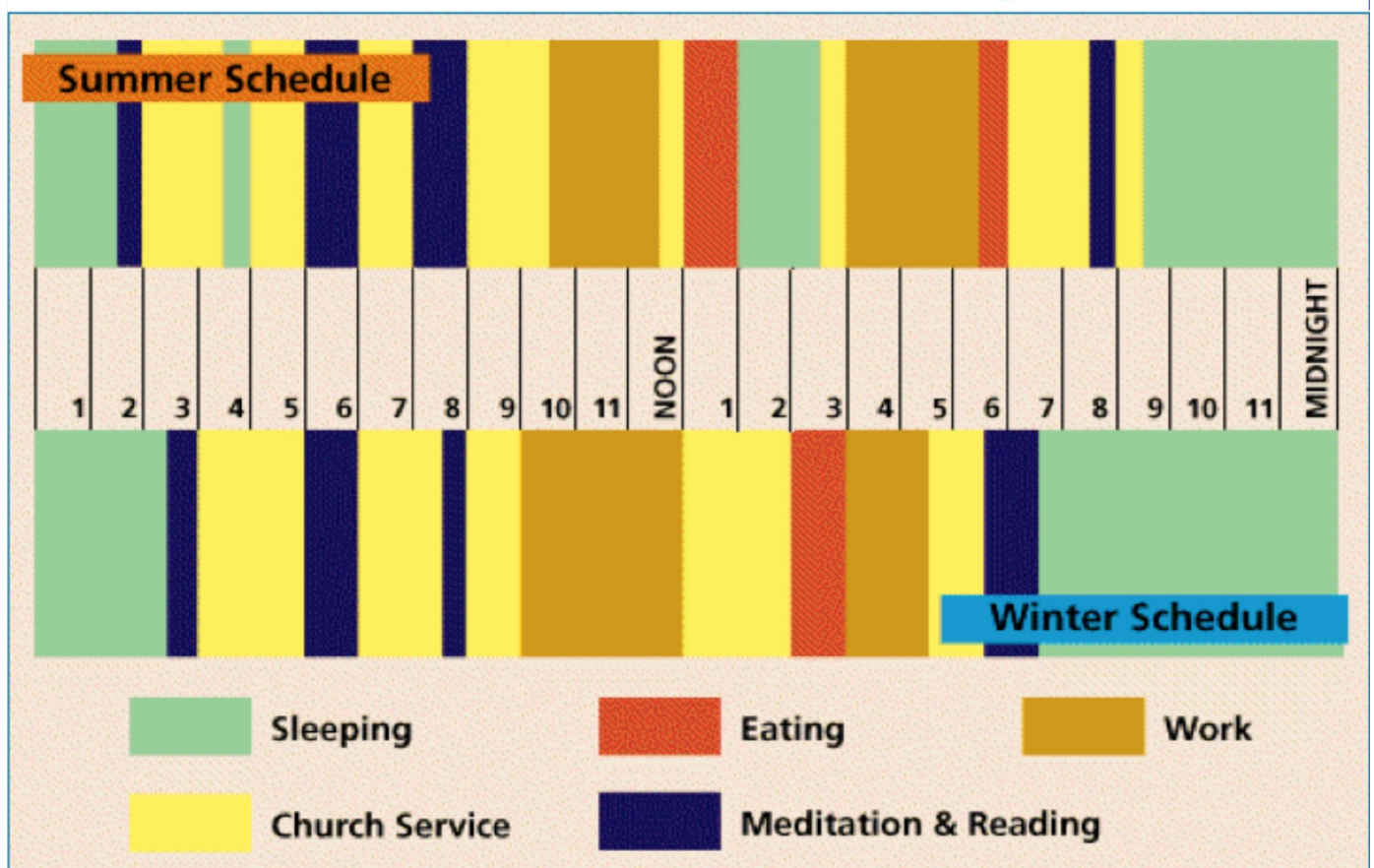
Monasticism is the religious practice in which one renounces in order to fully **devote one's life to spiritual work.**
worldly pursuits

Monks spent their time in prayer, but the other things they did to full their free time are what makes Monasticism so important to history

- Only people literate people in Europe after Fall of Rome
- Copying Books
- Spreading Christianity throughout Europe



A Medieval Monk's Day



Illuminated Manuscripts



THE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT

Spencer Book House



concordiam et nobis peccatoribus
viam et gloriam
sempiternam. Quod dicitur
et regnas deus per omnia
secula seculorum Amen.



Ad vnam
Sanc
ad iudicium
S omne
ad adiuta
S gloria
mari et fili
Sicut
Quia per hunc
maduitas est
ihus ad pilatum falsi te
stimonis in iudicio accusa
tum. In collo pedes sunt

te suppliciter exoramus: ut in
hora nostre mortis de seruitute
et huius miserabilis vite: per
ueniamus ad triumphum cele
stis glorie. Per dominum.

De scto sebastiano.



Quam
misa refid
sit gratia
sebastian
martyr in
clitus: qui
militis pe
tans nisi
quia: sed de fratreum palma sol
licitus: confortauit corda treme
tia verbo sibi collato celitus.



Deprecamur
omnium in
ut no arguas
nap in m m
apras m m



The Holy Roman Empire

the strongest state in Europe till the 1100s

Otto I - (Otto the Great)

Otto formed a close alliance with the Church and expanded his power to create the Holy Roman Empire.

*He followed the steps of Charlemagne
-read how-*



Activating Words

Crusades

Bubonic Plague

Spanish Inquisition

The Fading of the Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages Europe suffered both war and plague.



Essential Question #4 –What were the goals of the Crusades?

JOURNAL ENTRY, “The Crusades” _____

- **On the Right Side give a brief 3-5-sentence definition of the Crusades. Then describe what happened in each of the Four Crusades listed in your text on pg. 382-383.**
- **On the Left Side – make three columns title, “The Goals of the Crusades” - label each column political, social, and religious. The look in your text on page 382 and decide which information would fit underneath each of these three goals and fill in the information that matches underneath the column.**
- **At the bottom of the Left Side detail the “Lasting Effects of the Crusades” found on page 385. Make sure you title this before you complete the bulleted list.**

SSWHS 5

e. Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe.





Investigate!!

on page 382

*The Crusades were fought
between Muslims and Christians all
over Europe.*

- 1. What were the political, economic, religious, and social motives for fighting the Crusades.*
- 2. What was the result of each Crusade?*

The Crusades

pg. 382-383

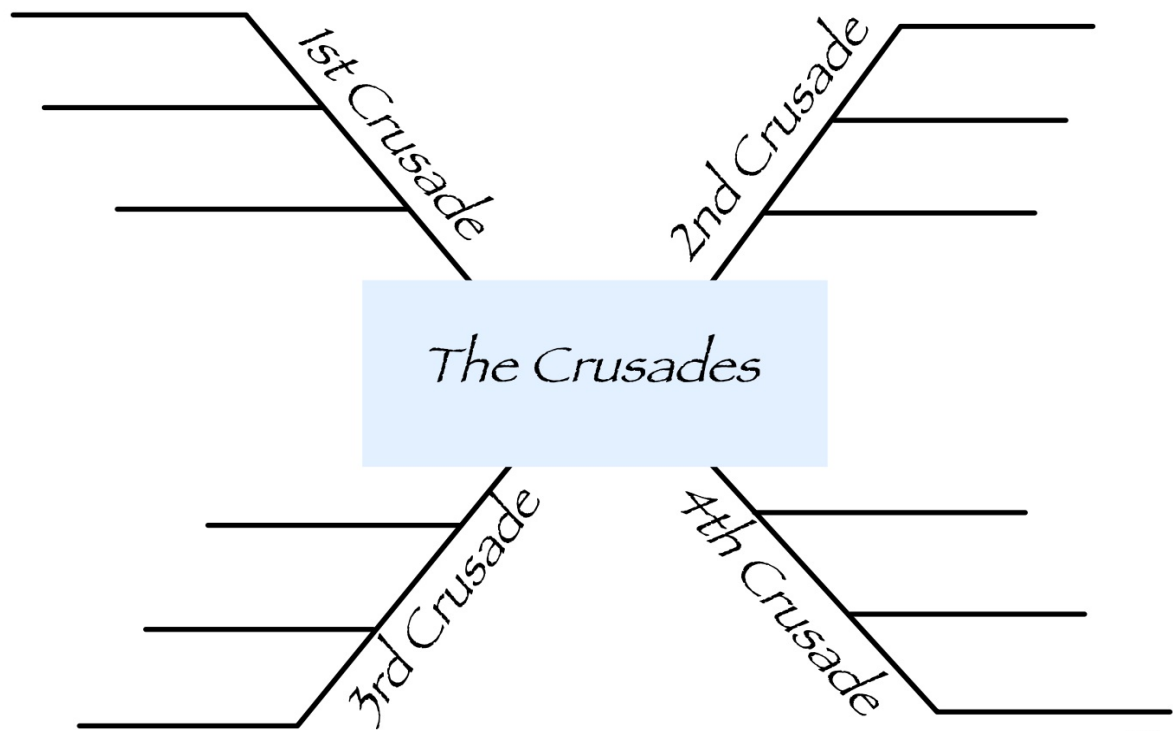


Additional Impacts of the Crusades

- Arabic translations of ancient Greek science and philosophy.
- Pasta, paper, and refined sugar.
- Hard soap and colored glass.
- Original thought-provoking works by Arab and Iranian writers.



What was the result of each Crusade?

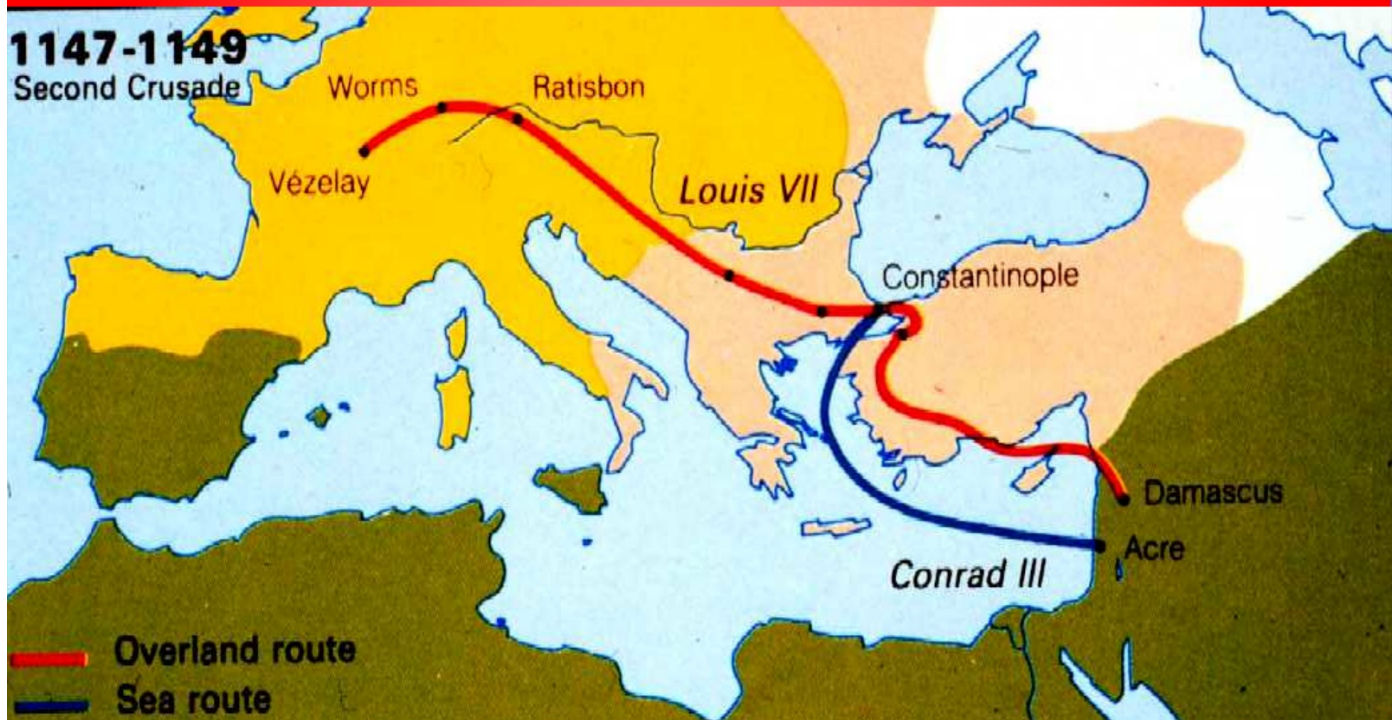


The First Crusade



The Second Crusade

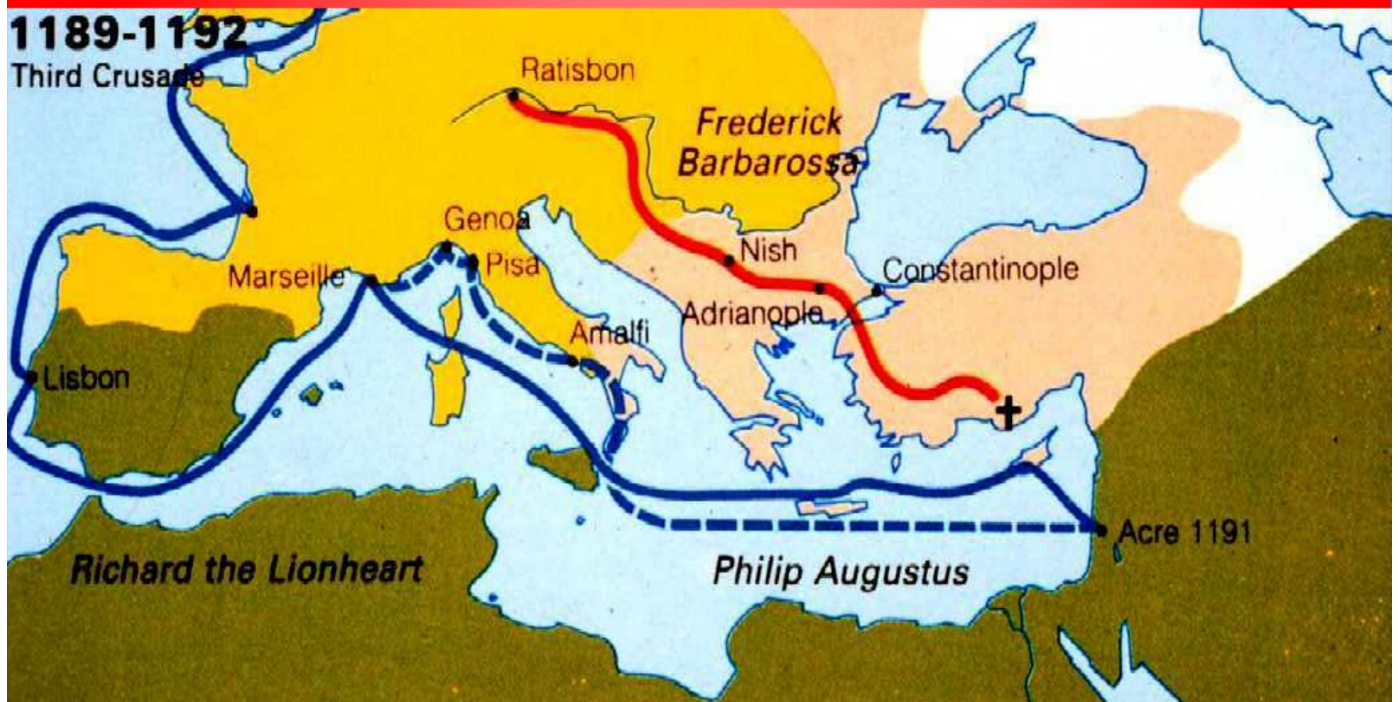
1147-1149
Second Crusade



The Third Crusade

1189-1192

Third Crusade



The Fourth Crusade



The Effects of the Crusades



A map of the Crusader States established after the First Crusade

European Merchants -

- *lived and traded in the Crusader States expanded trade between Europe and Southwest Asia*
- *Imported goods were spices, fruits, and cloth.*

This benefited both Christians and Muslims

*The Effects of the Crusades
on different population groups*

eraser

The Pope



Feudal Nobility



Jews



What do you think changed with either positively or negatively for these three groups of people during the Crusades.

The Effects of the Crusades on the Muslims in Spain

read a "chunk" - page 384

"A Spanish Crusade"

Reading focus : How did the Crusades effect the Muslims there in Spain?

1492 was a busy year for the Queen.....why?

SSWHS7

d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.



So where did all the food come from???

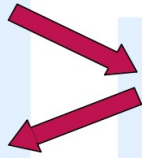
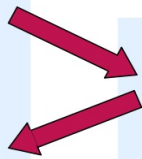
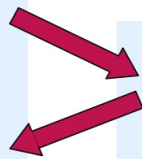
Cause	Effect

eraser



The Commercial Revolution

*Increased availabilty of
goods*



Make the Connection...See you at the CITY!!!



Pg. 387 - 391



The Black Death



1347 - 1351 C.E.

The Bubonic Plague

*1300s in Europe - plague
killed 1/3 of population*



"Read a chunk"

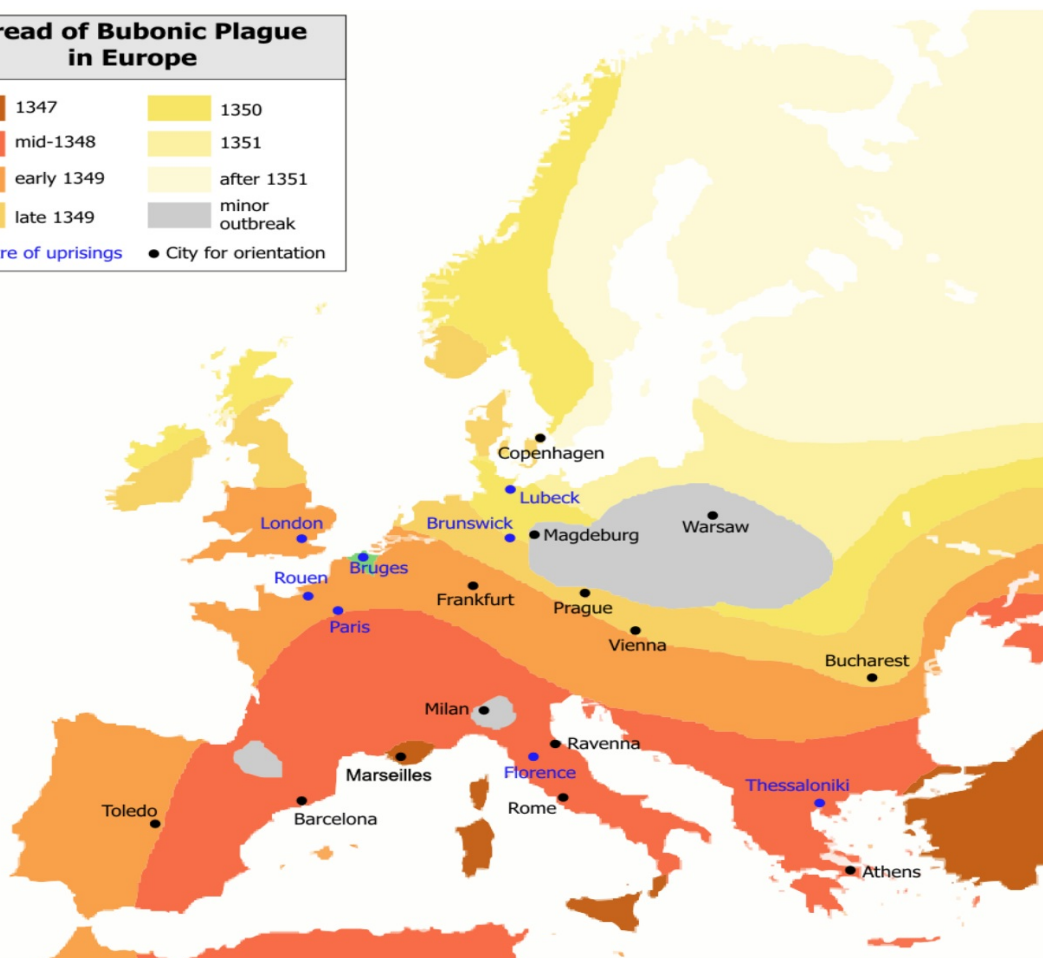
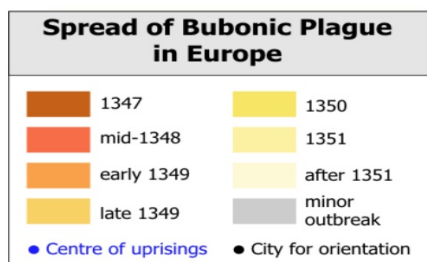
p. 399 -401

1) What was the origins of the Disease?

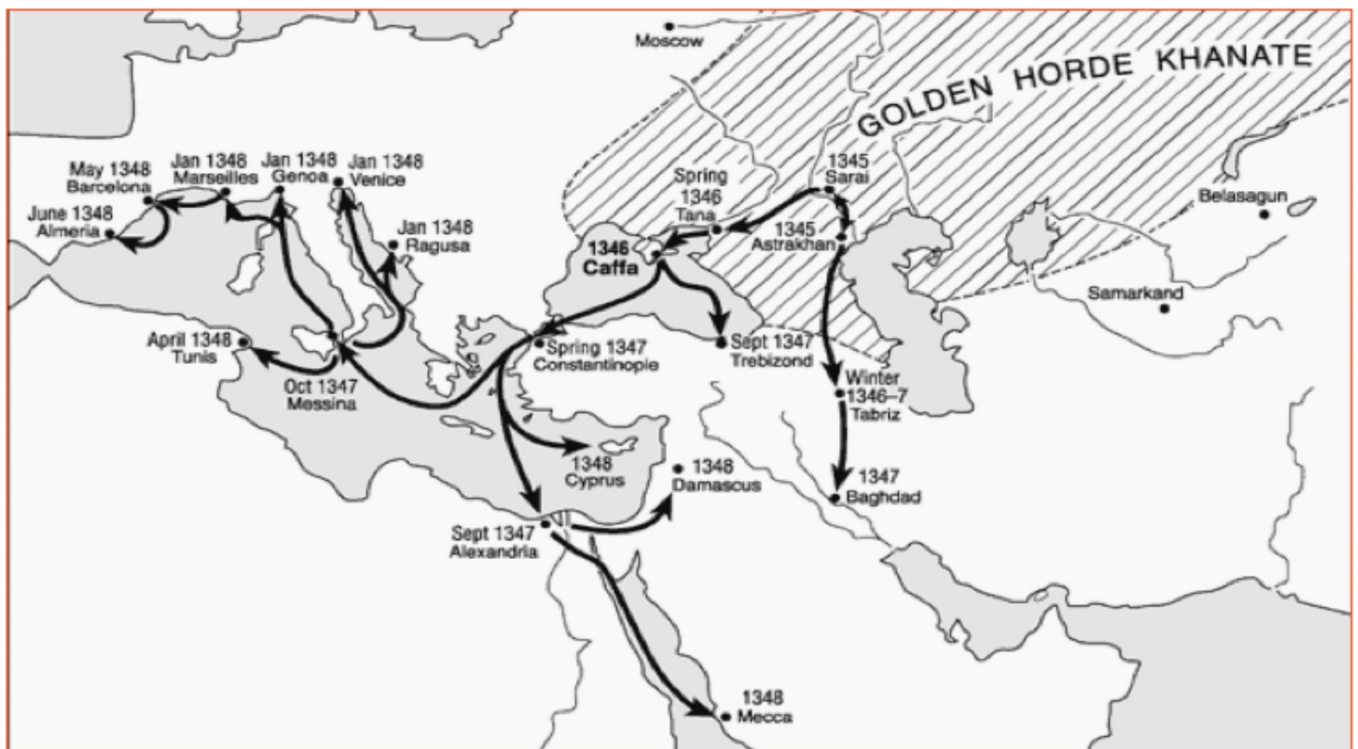
2) How did the Disease travel?

3) What was the impact that the Disease had on Europe and the manorial system?

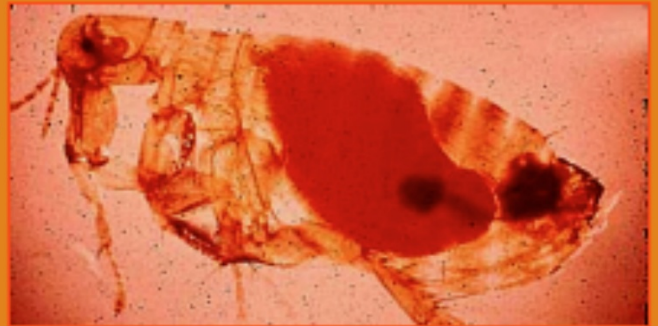
create a spider concept map in your notes with three legs



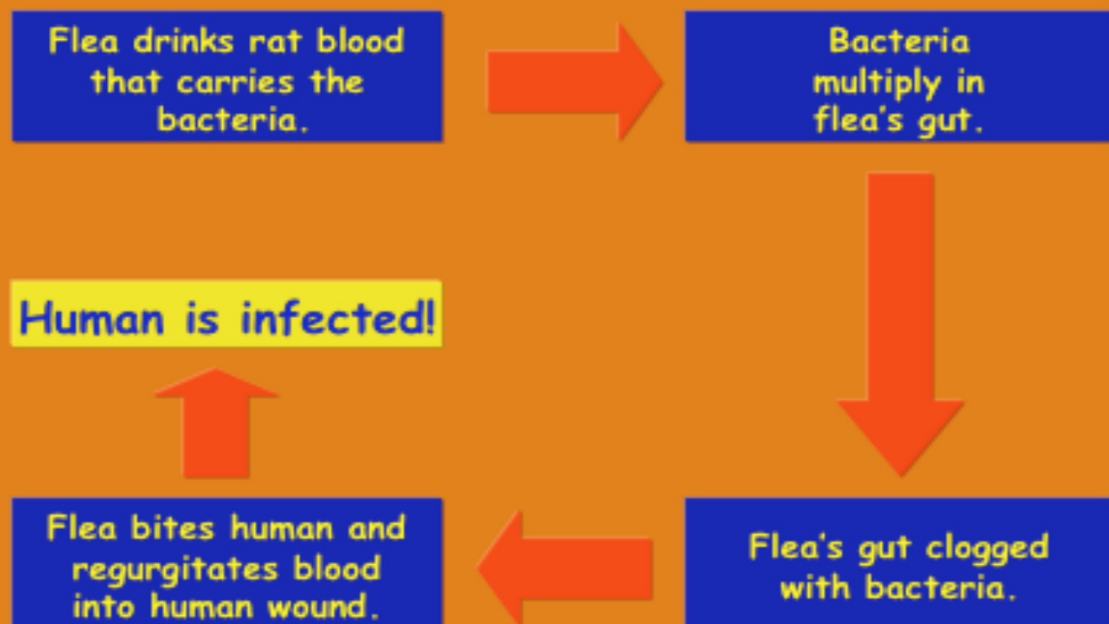
1347 C.E. Plague Reaches Constantinople



The Culprits



The Disease Cycle



Types of Black Death

There are Three Related Diseases that make up the Black Death.

- Bubonic plague is the most common, and, without antibiotics, is fatal 50-60% of the time.
- Pneumonic plague is less common, is extremely contagious, and is fatal 95% of the time.
- Septicemia plague, which is fortunately very rare, attacks the bloodstream and is always fatal.

How was the plague transmitted?

We now know that the most common form of the Black Death was the BUBONIC PLAGUE!

This disease was spread by fleas which lived on the black rat.

The fleas sucked the rat's blood which was contained with the plague germs.

Then the fleas jumped on to humans and passed on the deadly disease.



The Symptoms



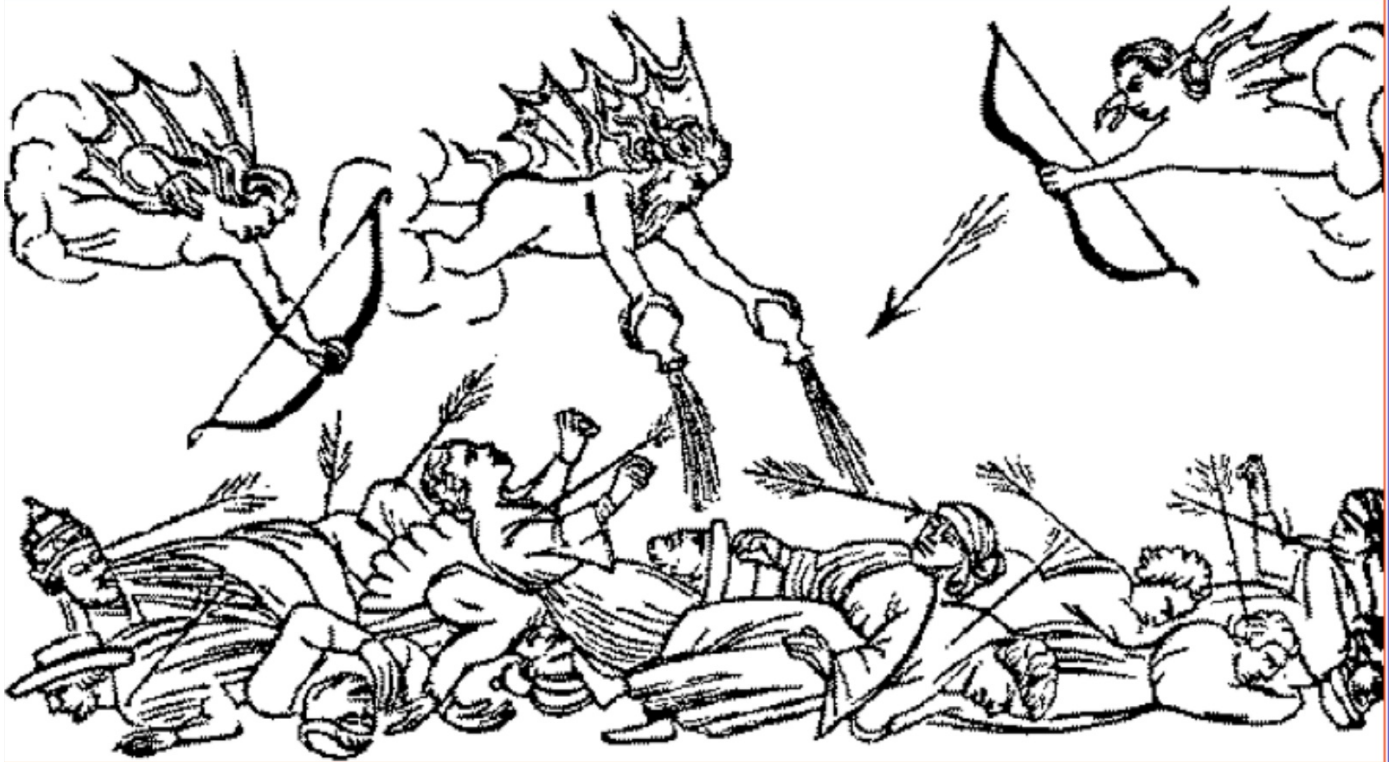
Medieval Art and The Plague



An Obsession
with Death.



Medieval Art and the Plague



Medieval Art and the Plague



Death Triumphant !: A Major Artistic Theme





Social History: Late Middle Ages

– Recreation

- Representative of the Grim Lives People Lived
- Bull Baiting, Bear Baiting, and Public Executions
- Violent and Alcoholic



Boccaccio in *The Decameron*

***The Victims Ate
Lunch with their
Friends and Dinner
with their Ancestors.***

A Little Macabre Ditty

**“A sickly season,” the merchant said,
“The town I left was filled with dead,
and everywhere these queer red flies
crawled upon the corpses’ eyes,
eating them away.”**

**“Fair make you sick,” the merchant said,
“They crawled upon the wine and bread.
Pale priests with oil and books,
bulging eyes and crazy looks,
dropping like the flies.”**

A Little Macabre Ditty (2)

"I had to laugh," the merchant said,
"The doctors purged, and dosed, and bled;
"And proved through solemn disputation
"The cause lay in some constellation.
"Then they began to die."

"First they sneezed," the merchant said,
"And then they turned the brightest red,
Begged for water, then fell back.
With bulging eyes and face turned black,
they waited for the flies."

A Little Macabre Ditty (3)

**"I came away," the merchant said,
"You can't do business with the
dead.**

"So I've come here to ply my trade.

**"You'll find this to be a fine
brocade..."**

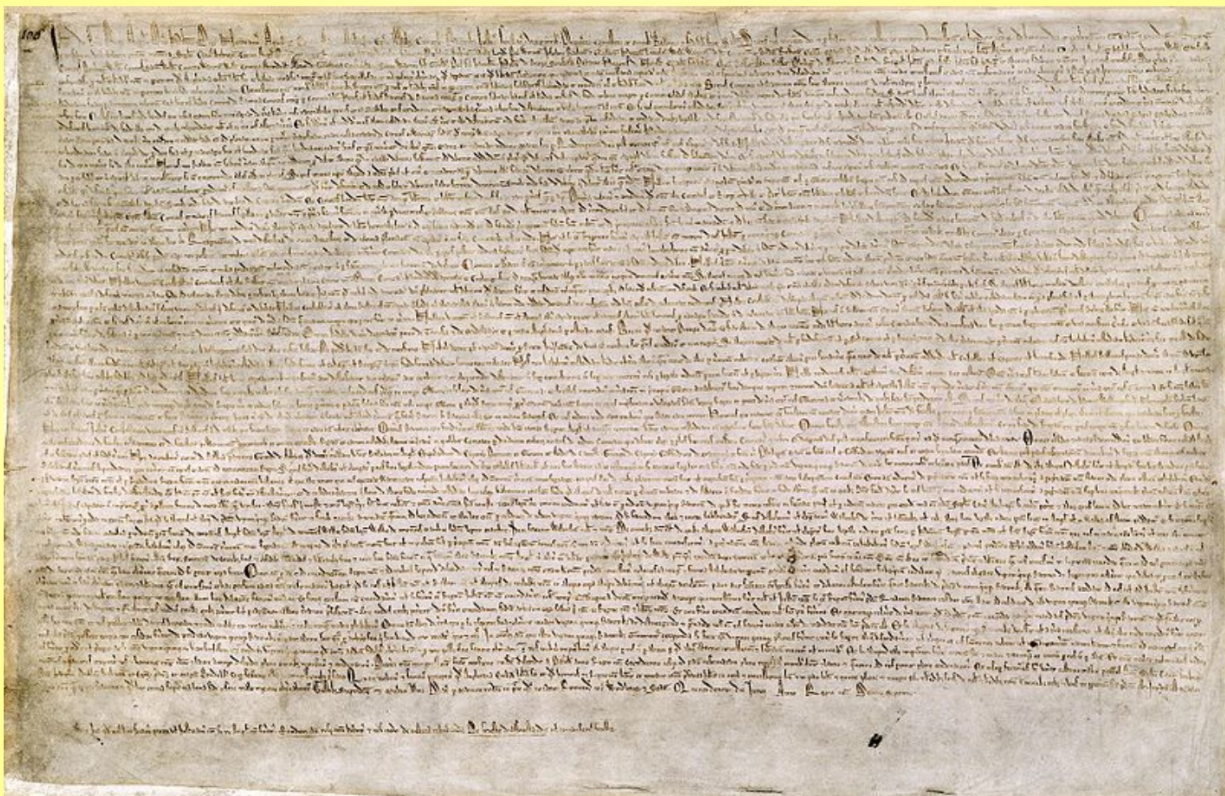
And then he sneezed.....!

READING FOCUS:
What did the Magna Carta guarantee?
pg. 394-395

Are some of these guarantees in place today?

SLIDER

THE MAGNA CARTA



Closing

Password Game







Gothic Architecture p. 381











